There was no telling where it might stop. The Cabinet at last began to perceive that whether their threat was made in joke or earnest, whether their decision, as announced by the Lord Lieutenant was

feeling of gratitude toward the Government, the general impression being that they had seted badly, cruelly, and foolishly in the whole business. The Liberal papers of England almost unanimously

quoted for them as a noble precedent, they attempted to argue it away—and Lord Derby has done the same —by the curious plea that because Davis's rebellion

enced by some great impulse of candor and henesty, it has given to its readers some two or three articles apon the condition of Ireland, in which if there are some inaccurate remarks and impotent conclusions, there are also some noble and generous statements, and some frank admissions, which are of immense value to the Irish cause, and have created a profound impression in this country. In one of these articles it confesses that the English government of Ireland has been a failure, and says that "the only defense one side of Parliament can make is that the other has done no better." Here let me ask what claim a Government with hich is and has always been a failure during a period of 700 years, can have to the allegiance of the people, whom it has forcibly kept subject to its mal-administration? But to return to The Tines. It says that Burke could not be given up to

rebellion in Ireland are not crimes of such as an analysis able character as to justify the execution of the criminal able character states that releats, as she sees behind the convicted traifer the apparition of another justice that seems to take him under her charge. It is her own form reflected on the clouds and darkness of a miserable

In another article we find ideas of the same order

Vol. XXVII.... No. 8,173.

EUROPE.

GREAT RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM.

PTHAPPING THE EGRAPH TO VEH SRIEVER. LONDON, June 18-2 p.m.-Information has reached his city that a very formidable anti-Popery riet preads in Birmingham to-day. Two streets of the city we been taken possession of and completely sacked by the ricters, who are out in great force and present a very formidable appearance. A Roman Cathode Chapel has been attacked, and is threatened with demolition. The most intense excitement prevails, and further serious trouble is apprehended. 3 p. m .-At this hour the rictors are in full possession of the Lity of Birmingham. All efforts to preserve peace and order have proved fatile. Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance, with orders to put down the riot at all hazards, and stop the further destruction of property.

LONDON, June 18—Evening.—A public breakfast has been tendered to William Lloyd Garrison by a Committee, of which the Duke of Argyle is Chairman, and will take place some day next week. The Hon. John Bright, M. P., is expected to preside on

In the Vice-Chancellors Court to-day on the deunrer in the case of the United States agt. Wagner, decision was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

DUBLIN, June 18 .- One of the victims of the recent not was buried at Waterford to-day. His funeral was the occasion for a great demonstration. A proocssion consisting of over 5,000 persons, all wearing green emblems, followed the corpse to the place of MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

GLASGOW, June 18.—The steamship Acadia, Capt. Lees, from New-York on the 1st inst. has arrived. SOUTHAMPTON, June 18—Afternoon.—The steamship Ba-varia, Capt. Meier, from New-York on the 5th inst., ar-

rived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, June 18-Noon.—Consols for money, 941; United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 731; Illinois Central n-No change has occurred in the prices of Con-

sols or American Securities since the noon report. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount to 21 Evening .- Consols closed at 941 for money. American

ecurities closed at the following rates: United States Pive Twenty bonds, 24; Illinois Central Railway shares, 19; Eric Railway shares, 40; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated shares, 26, FRANKPORT, June 18-Eyening.-United States bonds

LIVERPOOL, June 19-Noon.-Cotton quiet; estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 112d.; Middling Orleans, 112d. Provisions unchanged; Pork, 78/. Beef, 190/. Lard, 50/. Bacon, 41/. Breadstuffs California Wheat, 13/6. Oats, 3/7. Barley, 4/8. Peas, 37/6. Produce-Petroleum-Spirits, 7d.; Re fined, 1/2. Pot Ashes, 30/. Rosin-Common, 7/; Fine, 12/. Spirits Turpentine, 32/. Tallow, 44/. Clover Seed, 42/.
Afternoon—The Cotton, Breadstuffs, and Produce markets are without change. In the Provision market Bacon has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 41/6. Other arti-

Evening.-The Cotton market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations; Middling Uplands, 114d.; Middling Orleans, 114d. The sales of the day reached The advices from Manchester are favorable. Middles. Pork and Beef steady at pr Lard, 50/ per cwf. for American. Ashes, 30/ for Pots. Rosin-Common Wilmington and fine American, 12/. Spirits Turpentine, 32/. Petroleum, 1/2 for Refined, and 7d. per gallon for Spirits. Tallow, 41/ per cwt.

LONDON, June 18-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/. Scotch Fig Iron, 54/. Calentta Lansced, 64/. Linseed Cakes, 29 15/. Linseed Oil, 242. Whale Oil,

Afternoon-There is no change to announce in any o the markets since the noon report.

Evening.-Sugar steady at 25/ for No. 12 D. S. Iron firm at 54/ for Scotch Pigs. Linseeds of all descriptions un-

continue to decline; Standard White was last quoted at 88f. see; per bul.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN.

COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCE ON BURKE-POPULAR EXCITEMENT—THE MEMORIALS AND DEPUTATIONS—CONDUCT OF THE TORY PARTY—VISIT OF CARDINAL CULLEN TO THE LORB LIEUTENANT—EXTRAORDINARY ARTICLES OF "THE TIMES"—THEY ARE PLACERDED IN DUBLIN AND TOER DOWN BY THE POLICE—LETTER OF VICTOR HUGO ON THE PROPOSED EXECUTIONS—SOME PACTS ABOUT GEN. BURKE—IMPORTANT TRIAL IN CORK-REPORTED DRILLINGS IN LIMERICK. From Our Special Correspondent

Dergray Jame 1, 1867. If the Government, after sentence had been passed on Col. Burke, had remitted it of their own free will and independent judgment, they would have won some thanks from the public, who would then be able to suppose that enlightened sentiments and humane feelings were not quite unknown to the members of the Tory Cabinet. But the result of the course they have taken is this: They have shown themselves capable and desirous of committing a most impolitic and brutal act, and yet have not been able to obtain for themselves the gratification of committing it. They have done worse than thisworse, I mean, from what might be their own point of view. They have so managed their business as to produce a great national demonstration of sympathy, respect, and affection for a man whom they wished to defame, to disgrace, and to give over to an ignominious death at the hands of the public exe-

The announcement made by Lord Abercorn on Friday week that the Government had resolved to allow 'the law to take its course" in Burke's case, astounded the whole country. No one had expected it. The general feeling was that there was about as much chance of Burke's being executed as there was of Robert Emmett's rising from his grave. This was the reason why the movement to obtain a commutation of Burke's sentence made such little way previous to the delivery of Lord Abercorn's statements. But after that event had startled the country, public opinion began to manifest itself immediately. Memorials and petitions were improvised in various parts of the country, and there was a rush—in which however, the Feniaus did not participate—to sign them. Resolutions in favor of mercy were passed at corporation meetings and meetings of Town Commissioners, and deputations were appointed to hurry off with them to Dublin Castle. In this city there was a similar stir. Even from the old center of Orango ascendancy and exclusivances a voice went forth to ask that the Feniau leader should not suffer the pensity to which he had been condemned. Mirabile diela. Triuity College petitioned in his favor! the Professors leading the way in the movement. Landinal Culleo, who never before could be prevailed on to enter either the official or the private residence of the Queen's representative, hurried off with one or two of his clergymen and two lay gentlemen to the Viceregal Lodge to interedd for the prisoner with His Excellency. No doubt his visit was regarded as somewhat of an event by the Lord Lieutenant and his advisors who promised that they would at once inform Lord Deeby of it by telegraph, and make him acquainted with the wishers of the Euglish papers, in bush of the prisoner with His Excellency. No doubt his visit was regarded as somewhat of an event by the Lord Lieutenant and his advisors who promised that they would at once inform Lord Deeby of it by telegraph, and make him acquainted with the wishers of the Euglish papers, in which, while finite remains the excellence of the Regarding the condition and demeanor of Col. Burke in prisons to his clergyment and two private residence of the Queen's representative, the following statements from the Dublin leister of one of our provincial journals may be prisoned by the lord the prisoner with the Euglish papers in the move the reason why the movement to obtain a commutation of Burke's sentence made such little way preNEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

ried off for presentation to the Majesty. Still, and with all this, there was a good deal of incredulity abroad as regards the intention of the Government to execute the prisoner. Even men who took an active part in the "ciencency movement" were dubious about it. Out they said it would be a dangerous thing to trust the Tories in such a matter. The Irish section of that party especially had always be eved in the policy of blood-letting, and it would hardly be safe to conclude that they would not be glad to act on it even now. Therefore, they are to bring out a strong expression of opinion against the contema mother and dear sisters, whose pride, joy, and stay he as.
"Third: When he was condemned to death he received condemned prisoner's diet bread and water. The evernor of the Jail afterward, on consultation with the athorities, ordered him 'convict diet,' which allowed him some meat during his interval between life and

His physical and mental condition is thus re-

manuals were lever cut of his hand. His feeling toward McCafferty was very strongly exempliaed. On Moultry, he said it was his intention to ask permission that on Tuesday night, the eve of his execution, McCafferty might be allowed to come into his cell to join him in the Resary and Litany for the Dying."

A Dublin paper called The Irich Times has editorially complained that The New-York Irish Içopic, a highly treasonable paper, is defivered in this country by her Majesty's mails; and it inquires what was the use of suppressing the journal of that mame, which was published in Dublin, if its namesake and successor in New-York is permitted by the Government and enabled by the Post-Office to supply its lass in this country. I understand that very few copies of that paper were reaching Ireland this time past; but I suppose the paragraph to which I refer will have the effect of inducing the Government to stop them altogether. I am informed that during the interview between Cardinal Cullen and some of his friends on the one side, with the Lord Lientenant and some of The Liberal papers of England almost unanimously cast their voices against the threatened execution, from the time when there seemed to be a likelihood of its being effected; but previously, it must be confessed, they argued to the best of their ability in favor of such a proceeding. The Tory organs have been more consistent. They were from first to last for blood. When the merciful course taken by the American Government with regard to Mr. Davis was

attogether. I am informed that during the interview between Cardinal Cullen and some of his friends on the one side, with the Lord Lientenant and some of the high officials of the Crown on the other, the same paper was referred to by the latter party as illustrative of one of the dangers of the position, and the speaker took the trouble of informing the Cardinal that in addition to its attacks on the English Government, it was largely occupied with attacks upon himself. The reply of his Eminence was that, as far as he was personally concerned, such matters never gave him the slightest frouble.

The Cork Special Commission has closed. Next comes the Commission at Limerick. One of the most important of the trials at Cork has had a remarkable ending. Col. Condon of the New-York 63d Regiment, and Dominick O'Mahomy, reputed to be Head Conter for Cork, were arraigned for treason-felony. The evidence of Massey and Corydon against them was clear and distinct. If the jury believed it they could have no option but to convict the prisoners. But they returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and thereby showed that they discredited the testimony of the informers. This is an important fact; had it occurred earlier in those trials it would have had an important infinence on the succeeding cases.

informers. This is an important fact; had it occurred carrier in those trials it would have had an important influence on the succeeding cases.

A rumor has got into the papers that drilling is still being carried on in parts of the County of Limerick. Some nights ago the police made a prisoner of one of a party who, they say, were engaged in that treasonable practice at a place called Kifteely. The individual having been brought before the magis-

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

REGISTRATION IN RICHMOND AND NORFOLK-THE CIVIL RIGHTS CASE AT NORFOLK.

RICHMOND, July 18 .- The registration in the city o-day shows that the whites are five ahead. At the County Court-House, 20 whitee are registered, and only

Chief-Justice Chase is expected to arrive in Norfolk to

ALABAMA.

were white, and 127 colored men. GEORGIA.

REGISTRATION BEGUN.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 18.—Registration in the XVIIIth Senatorial District commenced to-day. At one precinct on the outskirts of this city 16s voters were regis-tered, of whom 10s were colored, and 10 were white men.

TEXAS. GOOD BUSINESS PROSECTS.

GALVESTON. June 16. - Flake's Bulletin has returns from El Paso and other Custom-Houses on the Rio Grande, by which it appears that the export of cotton this year to Mexico will be about 10,000 bales. Bonded warehouses have been established at £an Antonio, and the trade with the interior of Mexico is now expected to be large. REGISTRATION OF VOTERS-IMPORTANT TEST CASE IN

RECONSTRUCTION—THE REBELS JUBILANT OVER STANBERY'S FIRST DECISION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 11, 1807.

The registration of loyal voters, under the recent Acts of Congress, has been going on since the 3d of this month, and will continue one week longer, thus giving

Acts of Congress, has been going on since the 3d of this month, and will continue one week longer, thus giving time for all to register who desire so to do, and are properly qualified. The office is througed with applicants from morning until night; up to this date the number of colored registrants exceeds the white almost as too to one. Of course, this disproportion will be greatly reduced before the close of the period assigned for this duty.

An inportant test case has been made up and forwarded to the President for decision, by certain citizens here, which will have the effect of testing the amount of force and law that is contained in the lengthy opinion of Attorney-General Stanlery, over which Rebels are so jubilant. It is as follows:

"The rules and regulations for the guidance of persons desiring to register are substantially the same as those pronounced by Gen Sheridan in Louisians." To day an applicant refused to answer the prescribed questions, but demands registration, stating that he was ready to take the oath, and if it was afterward proven that he had sworn falsely, he was amenable to trial for perjury. This procedure, you will see, is in accordance with the diction of Stanbery. He was, of course, refused, and an appeal has been taken to the President.

If the Attorney-General's construction of the law is correct, then the entire design and intent of the Reconstruction acts fall to the ground. Every Robel in Texas will vote and take his chance for an indictment for false swearing before grand juries of which every member will have committed the same offense, and in a State where in no instance since the war has a Kebel been punished, for cirminal offenses, by a jury of his peers.

LOUISIANA.

THE TIME FOR REGISTRATION EXTENDED-A MILI-TARY COMMISSION ORDERED. BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18.—Gen. Sheridan issued an

order to-day, extending the time of registration in this city for the following reasons: "The very small number of persons applying to be registered in the parish of or persons applying to be registered in the parish of Orleans at present proves that the registration of that parish is nearly complete. In order, however, to leave no ground for complaint respecting time, the time for registration is hereby extended until the both inst. The expense of registering is so great, and simple time having been given, no further extension will be ordered."

the convicted traitor the apparition of another justice that seems to take him under her charge. It is her own form reflected on the clouds and darkness of a miserable past."

In another article we find ideas of the same order expressed:

"The progress of the Irish trials brings day by day a recurrence of scenes that must ever be painful and perplexing to every true lengthsham. We seem to see the customary order of things reverse further brought to the customary order of things reverse further brought to the bon, while he he her rest mood inflicts penalties and read the percent mood inflicts penalties and read the received the read of the penalties and read the percent and the spy."

This mood of mind seems to be growing on The Tisses, and in a third article the most remarkable statements of all are freely made. England, it says, has over and over neknowledged the right of rebellion, and has practised it herself. Sile has given sympathy and and to many peoples who choese for issuit and the penalties were directed. Englishmen cherish in their ruders, and has made political idols of all the leaders of revolt, no matter what might be the form of government against which their destructive energies were directed. Englishmen cherish in their heart of hearts the right of rebellion under possible circumstances; and this being so, it goes on to say:

"The English people, with all their love of order and respect for property, with all their constitutional and traditionary centiment, with all their knowledge and wisdom, still cherish in their heart of hearts the right of rebellion under possible circumstances. How, then, can we utterly deny it to Ireland, so much weaker, and with so hittle to attach her to the existing order of things! Over all the tunnile, the trials, and the controversies of the hour, there emerges and still crease to Heaven the great please of the country may had become by Grand and the second street of the second street fere it."

Judge Durell has appointed E. E. Norton of New-York
Register in Bankruptcy, under bonds of \$5,000!

NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE MILITARY STAY-LAWS OF NO FORCE.

The Charleston Courier, remarking upon the action of Gen. Sickles in sustaining the stay-laws of North Carolina, and proclaiming one for South Carolina, says: "Chief-Justice Chase, however, has just decided at Racing that the stay-law of that Commenwealth, even although enforced by the military orders of the commonwealth, are without force in reference to the pleadings and practice in the United States Circuit Court. In other words, he has amounced by this judgment two propositions: First, That the laws of the land, and as handed down to us through its sages and decisions, are to be and ministered by its accustomed tribunals without let or hindrance by any other power; and secondly, that within his jurisdictions (of which of course alone he could speak) in these States stay-laws, whether the creature of tegislatures or of military commanders, are without force or effect."

THE SURRATT TRIAL

EXAMINED-TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES-EXCITING SCENES IN THE COURT.

WASHINGTON, June 18.-The trial of John H. Surratt is proceeding very rapidly. To-day the courton was crowded. As usual, nearly a fourth of the pectators were colored people. Five witnesses were the assassination. Sergeant Dye was kept on the was occapied by Sarrati's counsel in crossexamination. The scenes in the Court room during Dye's examination were highly interesting, and at most critical and severe, and evidently trying to the patience of the witness. Surratt's counsel did all in their power to break down the witness's testimony. All the arts and tricks of the profession were used to onfuse, intimidate, and betray the witness. Notwithstanding the severity of the examination, Dye maintained his equilibrium. Dye is a young man, apparently about twenty-three, has a very intelligent look, and his manner during the examination showed him to be a man of sound common sense. During the giving of Dye's evidence Surratt remained scated between his brother and the bailiff, quietly fanning himself. He kept his eyes fixed on the witness, and when ordered to stand up for identification, he stood firm and looked Dye squarely in the face, and never once quivered. When Reed and the colored woman, Mrs. Jackson, gave their evidence as to Surratt's being in Washington on the day of the assassination, the prisoner was very nervous, grew paler than usual, bit his lips, ceased fanning, and trembled consider ably. Several times he spoke to his counsel, and estions at least a dozen times, and asked so many absurd questions, that Judge Fisher reproved him for going beyond the bounds of the law in the matter. Bradley got highly wrathful, and spoke to the Judge in a manner that many Judges would have construed into contempt of Court. This same Bradley, by the way, not many months ago was fined for calling one of the Judges of the Supreme Court a liar.

norning in the Criminal Court, before Judge Fisher. The Court was opened at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock, the jurors, the prisoner, and the counsel on both sides all being present. The prisoner's brother, Isane Surratt, occupied

Sergeant Joseph M. Dye was recalled to the witness

woman was much excited. When witness saw Booth, surratt, and the other party at the theater neither of them was disgulsed.

*Crags-cumined by Mr. Merrick—Witness is 22 years of age, and testined that he was from Washington County, Penn., where he resided before the war, going to school and working at his trade as a printer; he left Washington, Penn., in 1861 and entered the army in 1822 at Camp Barry; witness was first sergoant of his company, and during his absence the next sergeant of his company, and during his absence the next sergeant of his company, and know a pass white in that position, but he had no right to use it as First Sergeant. In answer to questions about his being in town without leave that night, witness said nearly all the camp was in town to witness the torchlight procession. It was a frequent occurrence for him to come to town, but he admitted that by doing so he did not altogether justify the confidence the captain of the company reposed in him. Witness repeated the evidence given yesterday relative to the position he occupied sitting on the plapla in front of the theater.

Question—To whom hid you first communicate what you saw that night! **Answer—To my father.

Q. To whom next! A. Well, to one in particular; I mentioned my suspleions to Sergeant Cooper that night.

Q. Who did you first tell what you could prove ou this subject! A. I told no one what I could prove; I only told what I had seen; the first time I knew that my evidence was known I was summoned to appear to testify at the assassantion conspiracy; when I arrived in Washington I went first to the Prevost-Marshal's office, and was then taken to the Old Capitol to see if I could identify the man mentioned as a villations to position why the sington I went first to the Prevost-Marshal's office; I was questioned by the effect who had a right to question me; witness was in Washington before in March last, when the trial was positioned; and also en Monday last; after coming to Washington, witness spoke about the case to Mr. Carri

and not mention.

A. Because I did not think it was herees.

asked the question.

Q. Why did you use Booth's name and not Surratt's 'A.

Because I did not doem it necessary to mention Surratt's

Q. Were you not told not to name him until asked! A. No, sir: I was not. Witness repeated a portion of his testimony given yesterday. Ho did not know where the neat dressed person came from, but he came from the direction of H-st: the three persons stood together and were engaged in conversation at the time of this rush, and when the remark was made by Booth, "I think he will come now." the three persons were standing to were engaged in conversation at the line of the state, and when the remark was made by Booth, "I think he will come now," the three persons were standing to gether below the door, and looking into the space the President must pass if he came down; the villatinous-looking man stood next to the theater, Booth next, and John H. Surratt next; witness's suspicions were first excited by seeing so gentlemanly-looking man as Booth talk to so villatinous a looking man as the other appeared to be. Witness here repeated his testimony as to Surratt's moving to and from the theater. When Surratt called the time he did not address Booth and his companion particularly, but simply called the time; if they had talked out lond about their plot they would have been heard, and men who are engaged in such plots are smarter than to let every body know their business; Sarratt did not whisper the time to Booth and his companion but called it out loud; he appeared to have business to attend to also out at H-st., and there was some one up there to whom he had to communicate the time; wilness believed Surratt was regulating the "bole conspiracy."

O. Then he was a General commanding t A. Yes, sir:

whites believed surfact was regulating the sole couspiracy.

Q. Then he was a General commanding to A. Yes, sir:
Q. Did you dream that also to A. No, sir. [Laughter].
When Surratt moved up Tenth-st, witness could not see
him cross H-st.; he appeared to be in a hurry and had not
time to whisper, as he appeared to have no business up
at H-st. or in that direction; whenever he came from H-st.
he came in a great hurry, walking as fast as he could;
safter calling the time for the third time Surratt moved
hurriedly up to H-st.; his lips and countenance were very
pale; witness could see this as Surratt stood looking at
the clock.

sfire calling the time for the third time surraits huriedly up to H-st.; his lips and countemance were very pule; witness could see this as Surratt stood looking at the clock.

Q. How could you see his face, if you were sitting on the board, and he was between you and the light? A. Very readily.

Q. Through the back of his head? A. No, Sir; he was a little below and was on the line of the two others, who were standing further below, toward the restaurant. Surrait's face was the picture of excitement and nervousness. Witness saw Surrait in March last, at the fail here; was admitted by Gen. Carrington, to see if he could identify him as the man who was under the gas-light that night, and recognized him immediately. Did not tell Surrait for what purpose he went there, but when he saw him, necosted him with "Hallo, John!" The face witness saw in the jail was the face he saw in his dreams, and the face he saw in front of the theater.

Q. And this is the man (pointing to Surrait)? A. Yes, sh, that is the face.

Q. Owled you have known that face if you had seen it obswhere t. A. Yes, Sir it is a face that once seen is not easily forgotten; I did not request to go to the jail to see him: I went because I was requested to do so.

Mr. Merrick asked the witness what his religion was, but withdrew the question upon an objection made by Mr. Carrington. The witness was interrogated at length as to his testimony before the Military Commission at the Arsenia at the time of the assassination trial, and endorsed what he there said and insisted upon its correctness. In some eight particular, as to the hight of the man, &c., there was a variation, and a strong effort was made to make

the two statements appear contradictory. At 15:20 o'clock the Court took a recess.

Lipon reassembling the cross-examination of Sergeant Dye was continued. His suspicious were first excited at the second time when Satrait, appeared and called the time; witness did not consider it anything remarkable to see Bouth about the theater, but his suspicious were excited by seeing Booth talk to the villarmons man; witness was entire facing the door of the theater.

then that Mr. Surratt and his mother were there.
Prisoner was asked to stand up. Q. Is that the man
you saw with Mrs. Surratt I. A. Yes, Sir, that is the man;
the time was after 9 o'clock; I took in the dish of tee, and
Mrs. Surratt asked me to bring in an extra dish; I knew
Annie Surratt; was living in the same house with her.
Cross-cramined by Mr. Beadley—Witness was examined
by Capt. Orfult the Monday after the assassination the
examination was written down; since then and last week
I was taken to the War Department by Mr. Kelly, and
examined there; my testimony was written down then;
have always made the same statement I make now; I saw
John Surratt that night, but I had never seen him before
or since, till last week, when he was brought here; had
only been living at Mrs. Surratt's three weeks before that
time; witness was sure she never saw the prisoner at Mrs.
Surratt's until the night the President was assassinated;
that was the night I saw the prisoner there; never saw
the prisoner before that time, and it was on the night of
the assassination; witness insisted it was the night of the
assassination.

The Court said the same answer had been given at least Bradley said he wanted no reflections from the

a dozen times.

Mf. Bradley said he wanted no reflections from the Court.

The Court said any one of the dullest comprehension could have understood the shawer.

Mr. Rradley said his comprehension was as sharp as that of the Court, and he wanted no reflection. 3 Junes Sangston escore and camined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness was in 1865, and is yet bookkeeper at the St. Lawrence Hall, a hotel in Monireal, Canada, witness was aboven the arrival book or register at the hotel, the book of bills paid and a leaf from the departure book, showing the time when fravelers left and the route they took in book of arrivals under date of April 6, 1865, witness found the name of John Harrison, and the name under date of April 8; the first arrival was at 10:30 a.m., and the second arrival at 12:30; the party who registered his name as John Harrison paid his bill on the 10th of April, but did not leave until the 12th, as the book shows; on the 18th the man who registered the name of John Harrison only snayed a short time; he registered his name and left almost immediately; when witness left on the 12th it was for a New-York train.

Cross-evanimation by Mr. Breadley, jr.—Harrison incurred no bill on the 18th; could not identify the prisoner as the man who registered as John Harrison; after the death of Mr. Lincoln, and impuries were unde for Harrison, witness remarked that a man answering the description given of Harrison had been at the hotel.

Mr. Braaley, sr., said the defense wanted admit that Surrativas in Montreal on the 6th and 18th of April, 1865, and that he registered the name of John Harrison. They admitted that the names were in Surrati's handwriting.

Mr. Pierrepont said the prosecution was then saved much evidence.

A coat was exhibited and identified as one similar to that worn by Harrison. The Court then took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

POLITICAL. оню.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION-A LARGE AND HARMONIOUS GATHERING-GEN. R. B. HAVES TO BETHE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR. COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 18.—The Union Republican

Convention to be held here to morrow promises to be the argest which has convened in the State for several years. The utmost good feeling prevails among the delegates, notwithstanding the fact that there is considerable strife for the first and second positions on the ticket. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, member of Congress for the Hid District, will be the nonlines for Governor. The candidates for Lieutenant-Governor are numerous, and it is hard to say who will come out ahead. The indications are that the balance of the ticket will consist of incumbents in office. balance of the ticket will consist of incumbents in office. The platform will indorse Manhood Suffrage and the Reconstruction policy of Congress. Gen. Schenck will be President of the Convention. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening, which was addressed by Astorney-General West in an able argument in favor of negro suffrage.

Although there is scarcely any doubt of the nomisation of Gen. Hayes, the friends of Sanutel Gulleway, J. D. Cox and B. R. Cowan claim some strength for their respective candidates. There is some prospect of a combination on Cox, which if made, will insure aim the nomination.

CALIFORNIA. ANTICIPATED SPLIT IN THE UNION PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Union Third Congressional Convention have nominated Chancellor Hart-son for Congress. Great dissatisfaction prevails over the ticket commated by the Union State Convention for State officers, and it is expected that there will be an independent Union ticket placed in the field. The Democrate are

KENTUCKY.

sanguine of carrying the State in the Fall election.

BY TRIBERAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Democratic Convention of Bowling Green yesterday nominated Jacob 8, Galloway candidate for Congress from the 17th District, to 12 vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Eight Eigh.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN SENTENCED TO BE SHOT, AND EXECUTED. THE TRIAL OF MAXIMILIAN-HE WAS SENTENCED TO

BE BE SHOT ON JUNE 4-REPORTED EXECUTION OF GEN. O'HARA BY MARQUEZ-LIBERAL SOC-

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18 .- The following dispatch is sceived from Galveston, dated 16th inst.: We have dates from Queretaro of the 3d instant,

and from Marterez of the 9th. A letter from San Luis Potosi of the 3d says that a telegram trial of Maximilian had not been concluded. Sixfy ladies in mourning, residing a San Luis, had called upon President Juares, and prayed that the lives of the prisoners at Queretard might be spared. The President said he would do Il that he could compatible with justice and his duties; that many Liberals had been shot at for whom they had not intededed.

Two engagements had taken place at the capital, which resulted in favor of the Republicans. The oreigners in the city had advised Marques to surender, promising to protect his escape.

The Brownsville Ranchero says that El Mexicano of the 19th reports Santa Anna off Vera Cruz. It is reported that Maximilian had asked for a private interview with Juarez, for the purpose of disclosin important State secrets.

Maximilian was convicted on the night of the 3d inst., and sentenced to be shot on the morning of the 4th, with Miramon and Mejia. Gen. Marquez, con manding the City of Mexico, has executed Gen. O'Haran, commander of the post, for treasonable correspondence with the Liberals. He has also arrested 160 Liberal sympathizers in the city, and threatens to execute them, and burn the city, if Maximilian and his Generals are harmed. Mejia selected Escobedo as his counsel, who refused to serve, saying: "See him

The Express publi has the following pronuncia-nento, which, it says, is taken from a Tampico journal,

MR. CAMPBELL RESIGNS HIS POSITION AS MINISTER

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—The following telegrams will their own story: WASHINGTON, June 16, 1867.

Gen. James B. Steadman, New Orleans:

Will you accept the mission to Mexico, and proceed there without numecessary delay?

Answer.

WM. H. SEWARD.

ton, D. C.:
9. I thank you for the compliment you have paid me, but
the condition of my private affairs compels me to decline.

JAMES B. STEADMAN.

Minister Campbell is still here, but has forwarded big. resignation to Secretary Seward.

College Contraction of THE CONVENTION.

BRIEF SESSION-RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

ST TRUNSKAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BRIEF SESSION—RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

It yellsbare to the tribute.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 18, 1857.

The Convention was opened by prayer by the Rev. Father Doran. A communication was received from the State Librarian of Michigan, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Michigan requesting an exchange of the Journals of Debates, and the proceedings of the Convention. Referred.

Self-The Courts.

Mr. FOLGER (Rep.) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention request by circular addressed to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of each County in the State, Clerk of Common Pleas in the City and County of New-York, Clerk of the Superior Court in the City of Budlab, Clerk of any Recorder's Court, Clerk of any Mayor's Court, Clerk of Court of Gournal Sessions in the City and County of New-York, that such clerks respectively report to this Copvention, as speedily as practicable, how many cases were on the Calendar of the Court, or Courts of which he is clerk, and what was the coldest, and what was the youngest date of issue thereof, including herein the Calendar of the Court, or Courts of which he is clerk, and what was the respectively report to the Court of Security Security Security of Security Security

Laid on the table under the rule.

EXECUTIVE PARIONS.

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep.) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be request to communicate, as soon as practicable, a list contags the number of applications made to the Executive pardons during the years 1894-95 and '66, the number such applications granted, with the nature of offences classes.

Laid on the table under the rule.

classes.

Laid on the table under the rule.

APPROFETATIONS TO CHARGABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. CASE (Rep.) offered the following:

Explication of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature be requested to file begislature be requested to the Powers and Duties of the Legislature be requested to the Powers and Duties of the Legislature be requested to the Powers and Duties of the Legislature of this Convention, an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature making any appropriation of money to any private or local chardable institutions are made by the Legislature, other than for purposes of the Government and State institutions, such appropriations and be made to cach and every county of the State, rateably, according to the population, as shown by the last preceding census. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.) moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of said-resolution. Tabled under the rule.

Legion Products and under the rule.

Mr. FOWLER affered the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Appropriate Committee to take into consideration the neopricity of report, ing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law granting or antionizing the granting of any liceuse for the sale of spirituons inquots. Tabled under the rule.

Mr. BICKFORD (Rep.) offered the following resolution to the population of each county, lown, and ward of the cities of this State, according to the census of the year 1859 also what is not accelerant the total population; in suchos the number of alterns; in smother the humber of persons of color; in another the population, excluding necessar of color of it another the population, excluding alternation and colors of the present of the rule.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow.